

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXV.....No. 13

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ays.—HAMLET.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—THE WRITING ON THE WALL.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—SHERIDAN'S RURAL COMEDY.

MILBURN'S GARDEN, Broadway.—GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA OF RUY BLAS.

WOODS' MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Third st.—Mammals daily. Performances every evening.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—TOM AND JERRY.

IRISH OUTLAW.—ROBERT MACAIRE.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th st.—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE BURLINGTON OF BAD DICKET.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 34th st.—LEONARD'S BURLINGTON COMBINATION.

WATKIN'S THEATRE, No. 110 Broadway.—MUSIC, MIRTH AND MYSTERY.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—THE LOTTERY OF LIFE.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 101 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 511 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

STANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—STANT'S MINSTRELS.

FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 85 Broadway.—EMILIO MINSTRELS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.—"HAMB."

W YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN GYMNASIUM PERFORMANCES, &c.

OLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—MOORE'S STABLES—LILL RAGIO AFRICANO, &c.

W YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—DISEASE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, January 13, 1870.

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THE COMING MILLENNIUM.—A temperance party in New Hampshire has nominated a preacher for Governor. The millennium will be on us when religion and temperance can carry a political election, even in staid and sober New Hampshire.

TURKEY AND EGYPT have been, it is said, completely reconciled. This is good news, not only for the monarchs but for the peoples of Europe, who, already overburdened with taxes and State charges, do not care for the additional cost of an "Eastern Question" war.

THE WINNIPEG REBELLION.—Governor McDougall, of Winnipeg Territory, has returned to Ottawa and had a consultation with the Governor General and members of his Cabinet in regard to the Winnipeg rebellion. We shall probably soon learn the intentions of the New Dominion towards her disaffected province.

THE LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY.—The Conspiracy Repeal bill was passed in the Assembly yesterday, but it was halted in the Senate and referred to Senator Murphy's committee. Mr. Jacobs introduced a resolution in the Assembly directing the Committee on Cities to report a plan for restoring to cities their local governments. Mr. Irving introduced a bill to relieve Broadway, by extending Madison avenue from Twenty-third street to Union square.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S CURRENCY BILL.—Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee of the Senate, has introduced a bill as a substitute for all the various propositions referred to the committee relating to the national currency, to which he has given the imposing title of "A bill to provide a national currency of coin notes and to equalize the distribution of circulating notes." The bill, however, hardly amounts to anything more than a bill to add forty-five millions to the present circulation of three hundred millions of the national banks; and as it will doubtless undergo a vast amount of tinkering before it can assume any definite shape we may safely postpone any further remarks upon the scheme.

Irish Reform—John Bright's Speech at Birmingham.

John Bright, the great English reformer and now Cabinet Minister, delivered an important and suggestive speech at Birmingham on Tuesday night. A condensed but long report, embracing the chief points of this speech, was telegraphed instantly through the local telegraph lines and Atlantic cable from Birmingham to New York, and, as our readers are aware, was published yesterday morning, a few hours after the speech was delivered, in the HERALD. So much for the enterprise of the American press and the lightning speed of intelligence through the telegraph.

The main topic of Mr. Bright's speech was reform for Ireland, though he adverted to other subjects embraced in the resolutions of the public meeting to which he spoke. In referring to the resolution expressing confidence in the liberal policy of the government he said he believed that at the end of the next session of Parliament a similar vote would be earned and received. This shows that the Cabinet, of which he is a member, has laid out its work of comprehensive reform with the purpose of pushing it through against any obstacles; for we cannot suppose Mr. Bright would express views or hopes not entertained by his colleagues in the government. This is more apparent when we consider the language he used with regard to the House of Peers. Conservative, and even obstinate, as the Lords were, he showed how they had yielded to public opinion in the case of the disestablishment of the Irish Church and on other occasions. The Lords, he said, admitted then that no institution, however ancient, grand and historical it might be, is safe if opposed to the convictions and voice of the people, thus broadly intimating that the House of Peers would hardly venture to oppose the reform measures the Cabinet contemplated, and that if it should that ancient and grand institution of the British government might be swept away. This was bold language for a Cabinet Minister, but quite characteristic of Mr. Bright.

Judging from his remarks, the great question to be urged upon Parliament is land reform in Ireland. Irish proprietorship, he asserted, is really confiscation, which is the result of conquest, and is only justifiable by conquest. This was going to the root of the matter and a long way back in history; but he said what is true. Not long ago such an expression would have been denounced in England as rank agrarianism, and it only shows what remarkable progress liberal ideas have made within the last few years in that country. From the time the lands of Ireland were seized and appropriated by the English conquerors the condition of the peasantry has been getting worse and worse. A large number of these proprietors have been absentees, and the money they have drawn from Ireland has been spent in England or in foreign countries. The lands were leased and sub-leased to such an extent that the landlords and middlemen took all the profits of the farmers and agricultural laborers, and these poor people had to live upon potatoes. The very hogs which they raised and fattened went to pay their rent, and they could not afford to taste meat themselves. But this was not the only evil, great as it was. They were constantly subject to ejection when unable to pay the enormous rents and taxes imposed upon them. Thousands upon thousands of families were thus thrown houseless upon the cold charities of the world. We saw the consequence of this fearful land system when two millions of the potato perished because of the failure of the potato crop some years ago. It is this system which Mr. Bright proposes to reform. The old cry of proprietary and vested rights in the soil, of which the English government has been heretofore so tenacious, will avail no longer. The well being of the mass of the community and cultivators of the soil has become the first consideration. The change proposed, as far as we can understand it from Mr. Bright's words, is the most sweeping and radical ever contemplated by the British government. But it is necessary. "The reign of discord," exclaims Mr. Bright, "must be stopped. The eight hundred thousand policemen and soldiers must be withdrawn from Ireland." In short, the plan suggested involves an extraordinary social and political revolution, which, if carried out, cannot fail to give peace to Ireland.

One remarkable expression that Mr. Bright made deserves some notice. Speaking of the power of the government over this matter of reform, he says, "A reform Parliament can do as much for Ireland as Ireland, if independent as an American State, could do for herself." A voice in the meeting cried "No!" to this expression, showing that there was some admirer of America or lover of Irish independence present. Mr. Bright added, "Ireland now has churches and schools and soon will have free lands and votes." But why this allusion to America? Does Mr. Bright think there might be a possibility, if even remote, of Ireland becoming an American State? To say the least it was a strange expression. We heard a very intelligent Englishman say lately that the time was coming when all the English speaking people and race on both sides of the Atlantic would be united in some way under a republican form of government. Is such an idea as this fermenting in England? Has Mr. Bright become in any way indoctrinated with such a theory? At any rate, this allusion to America shows the source from which he draws his ideas of good government, and is complimentary to our country.

By this new programme of reform for Ireland Fenianism will be killed off—the occupation of the Fenian agitators in this country will be gone. These men, who have imposed upon the credulity of our Irish citizens and immigrants, who have lived upon the hard earnings of the Irish laborers and servants, and who have strutted themselves into consequence by appeals to Irishmen's love of the Old Country, will now have to subsist and go to work for a living. Mr. Bright takes the wind out of their sails. It is curious to observe, too, how in France and other countries of Europe the spirit of reform has made progress lately. Governments everywhere in the civilized world begin to see the necessity of legislating for and giving the suffrage to the masses. This is the new revolution, which may supersede the necessity of armed revolutions. Spain seems to be about the last nation that remains tyrannical

and cruelly oppressive to her dependencies. If the same spirit that is animating other parts of the civilized world had animated the Spanish government toward Cuba there would have been no necessity for the insurrection in that island. But we must not forget, after all, that it is the diffusion of intelligence among the people and their own efforts that have forced the British and other governments to grant reforms. It has been well said that those who would be free must themselves strike the blow, and that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance. The masses of mankind are moving, and therefore the governments move. Mr. Bright fully recognizes this, and as a consequence has become the great leader of the people in the British empire.

M. Victor Noir's Funeral—Intense Excitement in Paris—One Hundred Thousand Persons in the Streets.

Paris has experienced a sensation from the occurrence of the tragedy which terminated in the death of M. Victor Noir—a sensation of the deepest intensity and one which may terminate in the most serious results. The funeral of the deceased journalist took place yesterday, and, as will be seen by our cable telegrams published elsewhere, the occasion gave rise to a demonstration in which all the elements of disorder and turbulence and the love of change appear to have been aggregated in a seething mass against the agents, instruments and power of the law and imperialism, as mustered and commanded by the civic authorities and Bonapartism. The house of the deceased was surrounded by a crowd, which commenced to collect at an early hour in the morning; the workmen were out in force, friends of the deceased were in carriages, and at three o'clock in the afternoon there were one hundred thousand persons in the streets in the immediate vicinity of the mortuary ceremonial. The remains were interred at Neuilly, and cries of "Vive la République" saluted the remains. M. Rochefort was present. After his return he appeared in company with M. Raspail and claimed his privilege as a member of the Legislature in passing to the hall of the Chambers through a very large military force. The Champs Elysees was subsequently cleared by the troops and infantry, and artillery were in force in close proximity to the place of assemblage of the legislators. The crowd finally dispersed, but so long as Paris remains Paris such congregations must ever be regarded as dangerous. The city remained tranquil at midnight.

The Ocean Cables Consolidation Scheme.

In the HERALD of yesterday we printed a cable despatch from London to the effect that negotiations for a consolidation of interests between the Anglo-American and French cable companies were progressing favorably. It was added that according to arrangements already made the two companies could not fail to work harmoniously together. The aggregate receipts, it seems, are to be capitalized, and profits are to be divided upon an agreed basis if even the negotiations for closer arrangements should fail.

In another place in this day's HERALD we publish a letter from one of our London correspondents who is thoroughly posted on this whole subject. In that letter the true story is told, and to that letter we refer our readers, and particularly our readers who are men of business. It is shown in our correspondent's letter that the consolidation scheme is a swindle and a cheat. The Western Union has control of the English cable. But the Western Union Company has found the French cable to be somewhat in their way. Hence the visit to Europe of Field and his friend Orton. The Western Union Company see that the immense power which they now wield is in peril and that they must make of it all they can. President Grant, not knowing, has been led into a snare. So, we are willing to believe, has been Secretary Fish. The truth is, the money of the Western Union has corrupted the minds of all our statesmen. The proprietors of the French cable have been deceived and misled, and now they are about to be coerced. We raise the note of alarm; we call the proposed arrangement a swindle; we predict for it an early death. For all this trouble there is but one cure—the government must take the whole telegraphic system of the country under its own care. The monopoly of the Western Union has become a public nuisance. We again refer to the letter of our correspondent. It cannot fail to have a powerful influence in bringing to an end the Western Union monopoly. Cyrus W. Field has talked over the old women of finance long enough. His friend Orton may now be of some service to him. But Great Britain now knows Mr. Field. It is time that President Grant, Secretary Fish and the rest of them knew him and his companion as well. We need more cables, but we want no consolidation.

THE VIRGINIA ADMISSION BILL.—The Virginia bill reported from the joint Committee on Reconstruction provides that the State shall be restored to Congress on the following conditions, viz.:—That all civil and military officers of the State shall be held to the terms of the fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States, in relation to certain rebel disabilities; that the State shall not go back on its citizens of African descent in the matter of the equal civil and political rights conceded them in the State constitution adopted last summer as the basis of admission, and that on these terms the two United States Senators elected by the new State Legislature last October shall be admitted. This bill, we presume, will be passed, and as it is Hobson's choice with the Virginians they will no doubt gladly accept it. Moreover, as the fourteenth amendment declares that Congress shall have power to enforce its provisions "by appropriate legislation," the Virginians will be apt to discover, between State rights as they were enforced by the South under the old constitution, and as they are limited under the new constitution, there is the difference which marks a mighty revolution.

A GOOD IDEA.—To change the time for the annual meetings of Congress from December until after the 1st of January. All the business transacted prior to the holidays, over which Congress invariably takes a recess, amounts to nothing.

The Western Union Monopoly and the Telegraph Strikers.

Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, it appears that the strike among the telegraph operators is not at all an end. Late information from the West, including Pittsburgh, Chicago and St. Louis, and from the South and Southwest, including Memphis, Louisville, New Orleans, Texas and other points, is to the effect that the strike still continues, with no prospect of surrender or compromise. In Philadelphia it is affirmed that "the strike is not so near an end as previously stated in some quarters." A Philadelphia paper of yesterday says the strike "not only continues, but grows stronger every day." In New York the strikers remain firm, with no indications of surrendering, their vacancies being imperfectly supplied by women and "pirates"—incompetent operators, who have been dismissed for incompetency or for improper practices. The situation here may be comprehended at a glance by reading the following despatch from the superintendent of the Western Union Company in this city:—

To all OFFICERS in the CITY:—

Refuse business for all points south of Richmond.

I. C. HITCHMAN, Superintendent.

This is conclusive evidence that the trouble south of Richmond still exists, and no doubt the same may be said in regard to other points—a matter which the company, of course, does not care to have ventilated. It is important here to state that the labor unions in this city unanimously sustain the strikers, and have already voted them supplies of the sinews of strikes as well as of war to enable them to hold out. It is expected that the same action will be taken by the labor unions throughout the country, and in the end it may be found that the telegraph operators' progressive movement of to-day will assume a degree of importance which will make itself both felt and respected.

Now, what is the cause of all this commotion and all this disruption in one of the most important elements of our business and social relations? It may be explained in a few words. It is the result of the grasping rapacity and unbridled tyranny of one of the most gigantic monopolies that ever overshadowed enterprise in the civilized world—the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Let us for a moment look at the extent of this ponderous machine—a machine moved and manipulated by the hands of a few greedy capitalists and millionaires. From the official records we find that of the 4,014 public telegraph offices in the United States the Western Union numbers 3,469, and all the rest, including the Franklin, Atlantic and Pacific, Pacific and Atlantic, and Bankers' and Brokers' lines, the balance, or only five hundred and forty-five offices. The number of miles of line in active use is as follows:—Western Union Company, 52,099; all the others, including connections, 17,500, giving the Western Union the enormous preponderance of 34,599 miles of telegraph wire in operation in the United States. And, not content with this huge Titan-like monopoly, it is now shuffling around the lobbies of Congress, in the committee rooms, in the cozy private quarters of members, for a new deal with its already stocked cards for another little game of exclusive telegraph privileges, even to the absorption of all the Atlantic cables reaching our shores. In short, having checked the territory of the United States with its telegraph poles and wires, it now seeks to grapple the earth with its galvanic whips.

We ask, in all earnestness, is it not time Congress interposed its authority to check the growth of this mammoth monopoly? We have seen that it does not hesitate to throw into confusion the entire business of the country by an obstinate adherence to an arbitrary determination to reduce the salaries of a few poorly paid operators. If it does not stop to do these arbitrary things in its present wealth of money and influence, what may we not expect when its powers shall be still further augmented, when it looks not only the land, but oceans within its embrace? Our readers have remarked that great care has been taken by the company to keep the Washington offices well supplied with operators pending the present difficulties. This dodge is transparent. It is to impress members of Congress with the idea that its affairs are not in disorder, that it is not tyrannical to its employees, that its usefulness to the community is not impaired, and that everything connected with its internal machinery is moving like clockwork. We admonish members of Congress to keep their eyes open, and not allow themselves to be hoodwinked by this or any other subterfuge of the company's lobbyists in Washington or elsewhere. We urge them to go straight forward in the work of establishing a cheap and comprehensive postal telegraph system under the direction of the government, thereby relieving the people of exorbitant telegraph tolls and a worthy class of the community from the oppressions of a tyrannical and unscrupulous monopoly. Meanwhile, as everything now seems to indicate, the strikers' movement will continue to progress, and eventually, we repeat, make itself both felt and respected.

GENERAL GRANT'S FIRST VETO, we think, is well put in. It is the veto of an act for the relief of Rollin White, the relief being the extension of a pistol patent upon which White and others concerned have made over a million of money. It is always the case with these parties enriched from patent rights. If they have made millions they want a few more millions, and they are too often successful in another extension of their right of a special tax upon the public. General Grant, in this veto, therefore, very properly has acted upon the idea that when the individuals directly concerned in the profits of a patent right have been handsomely paid for their invention it belongs to the public, who also have some rights which are entitled to respect.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE AND THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH.—It is stated by our Washington correspondent that the Postal Committee of the House are opposed to Senator Stewart's bill for the building of a postal telegraph out of the funds to be saved by the abolishment of the franking privilege, mainly because the members of the committee dislike to interfere with the Western Union monopoly. This one little item will show the extent of the power that the giant monopoly has, and which "it uses like a giant." It seems able even to intimidate or overawe or do something worse a committee of Congress.

Senator Sumner and the Finance.

In the United States Senate yesterday Senator Sumner introduced a bill to issue five hundred million dollars in bonds bearing interest at five per cent, and to provide for two hundred million dollars more of bank circulation, and when gold falls to five per cent premium the United States notes to be received at par for customs. Senator Sumner is eminently a scholar and a theorist, and of course he has a gnawing desire to dabble in finances, of which he knows nothing. He rises to a great height in discussing the rights of man, and falls far below the average intellect in discussing finance. His plan is visionary and impracticable, and could only have been conceived by a mind filled with metaphysics and abstractions. His idea of issuing five hundred millions in bonds at five per cent is nonsense; for we can fund the debt that he would buy up with this new issue at four and a half per cent, and, if the redemption of our bonds in gold were settled, probably at four per cent. The best plan is to fund the debt at a lower rate of interest and let the currency take care of itself. It will grow up to par in time, and specie payments will be resumed without any violent disturbance of commercial values.

Another Chance at the Spanish Gumbats.

Twelve of the Spanish gumbats which sailed from this port recently put into Delaware Breakwater on Saturday. One of them went on the beach, but was got off without difficulty. The fleet sailed again soon after, and appeared in Hampton Roads yesterday. We shall now have another chance to decide where the question of violation of the neutrality laws ends—where a case of the kind becomes *res adjudicata*. The Cuban privateer *Hornet*, the schooner *Anna* and a number of other vessels, we believe, which have sailed from Northern ports after searching investigations into their character by the Spanish authorities, have usually been caught in a Southern port by a storm and tried over again. Sometimes, as in the case of the *Hornet*, the last trial has resulted very differently from the first, and a ship which was declared innocent of the crime in one port is found guilty and condemned for the same crime and on the same evidence in another. Perhaps it is a matter of geography after all, and if the Cubans are shrewd enough to bring suit against the Spanish gumbats at Norfolk they may get the satisfaction denied them in New York.

OUR CUBAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Our letter from Havana contains the text of the sensation proclamation calling on the Cubans to lay down their arms, give up the struggle and return to their allegiance. The proclamation was said to have been issued by the Cuban Junta in this city, but even in Havana few persons were found who believed that the document emanated from Cuban sources. It has by this time been pronounced a weak device of the enemy, and a clumsy one at that. The general news is unimportant. The campaign on both sides lacks energy. Only from the Eastern Department, in the neighborhood of Manzanillo, is there any news of interest, and judgments from the intelligence, meagre as it is, things do not seem to have gone well with the Spaniards.

ANOTHER ERIE STRIKE.—The workmen in the Erie Railroad shops in Jersey City struck yesterday, and probably the strike will extend along the line to-day. The cause of complaint is the old one of a failure of the managers to pay them their wages. This is the third time such a strike has occurred on Erie for the same cause within a short time. The managers of Erie certainly ought to make money enough to pay their employees, notwithstanding the lawsuits they carry on. If, however, they cannot afford to pay them we advise them to sell out to some one who can.

THIRTY THOUSAND REPUBLICANS "ALL IN BUCKRAM."—A correspondent of the *Buffalo Express* says there are thirty thousand true republicans in the city of New York, and asks if this large power in the State shall be ignored "because a few wolves in sheep's clothing from the Tammany den are found in the republican ranks?" The writer adds:—"Men who are found connected with the republican party in the city of New York, for the sake of bargain and sale, should receive no countenance from any republican in any other part of our State." Now, who are these New York republicans who don't deserve the countenance of the republicans in the rural districts? Can "arm-in-arm" Charley Spencer or Rufus Andrews, or the puliscent Union League explain? Perhaps General Cochrane or Commissioner Smith can show them up.

TREASON IN THE RADICAL RANKS.—The *Buffalo Express* (republican) seriously asks the question, "Whether the party in the State of New York would not make votes and popular strength by entirely ignoring the existence of any republican organization in the city of New York?" That "Cochrane salute," which healed the breach in the Union Republican Committee in this city the other night, does not yet seem to have had a similar soothing effect in the interior of the State. But such is the whirling of politics—the radicals all in a middle and the democrats all crotchety.

SPEAKER HITCHMAN'S COMMITTEES.—The *Albany Argus* (democratic organ) says Speaker Hitchman's standing committees give good satisfaction, and "that there is less than the customary amount of complaint among members" on this score. The greatest amount of grumbling about the committees is to be found in the columns of radical prints.

THE MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR OF REV. MR. COOK.—We give full details this morning of the strange *dénouement* to the elopement of Rev. Mr. Cook and Miss Johnson. It seems the two went to Philadelphia, where Mr. Cook attended the young lady to a hotel, and there left her. She has not seen him since, but both of them have got back to the city, Miss Johnson returning to her father and Mr. Cook to his family. Last night Mr. Cook was arrested for an attempted breach of the peace and carried off to the station house. The most logical and charitable conclusion, in view of all the premises, is that the Rev. Mr. Cook is more fitted for the lunatic asylum than for a prison or a pulpit. It is certainly a most unfortunate affair for all parties concerned.

More Whiskey Frauds—Activity of Revenue Officials.

On Tuesday Collector Bailey made a sudden and successful raid upon illicit whiskey establishments in the Thirty-second district, seizing no less than twenty of them. At one establishment the books of the concern were discovered packed away in a barrel marked "ham"—an incident which reveals a new mystery in the fraudulent whiskey business. The whiskey swindlers can hardly hope to save their bacon by resorting to this or any other expedient. The raid of Collector Bailey is but part of the general campaign against them so vigorously opened a little while ago in Brooklyn with the seizure of thirty distilleries, by the aid of United States troops. Everywhere the vigilance and activity of the revenue officials have been displayed since this righteous war began—in Brooklyn, New York city, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans and San Francisco. Even the innumerable stills hidden away in the mountains of Tennessee and in Southern Virginia have been unearthed. Not a whiskey swindler of high or low degree feels safe at present. All honest men rejoice in seeing in the determined readiness of the administration to sustain and stimulate the revenue officials in the discharge of their duty a sign that Andy Johnson is no longer President of the United States. While Andy was President he was so busy trying to set afloat again the old Noah's Ark of a stranded constitution that he could not bother himself about whiskey frauds. But times have changed since then, and whiskey swindlers begin to realize the fact.

QUEER LEGISLATION.—At the meeting of the Cigar Manufacturers' Association held yesterday afternoon a very significant revelation was made as to how important laws are often passed in Congress. When in July, 1868, the Internal Revenue bill was up some unknown hand, as the secretary of the cigar manufacturers states it, slipped a proviso into the eighty-seventh section of the act reducing the import duty on cigars from three dollars per pound and fifty per cent *ad valorem* to two dollars and a half per pound and twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*, and, the vote being a tie, the section was passed by the casting vote of Speaker Colfax. The old rate of duty not being repealed, and this new rate being stuck into the Internal Revenue law having no reference to the importation of foreign goods, it is now claimed that the tariff duty before July, 1868, is still in force. It is this very reduction of which the manufacturers complain as ruining their trade, since with the fall of the gold premium they cannot compete with Havana and Key West.

EVIDENTLY A GOOD NOTICE.—The *Sedalia* (Mo.) *Times*, referring to a late political editorial in the HERALD, says:—"The New York HERALD deserves the patronage of every true American. No better paper is published, and perhaps none equal to it for enterprise, thrift, general news and honest expression of opinion." The *Times* is published in one of the most luxuriant regions in the rich State of Missouri.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST.—The *Selma* (Ala.) *Messenger* approves of Mungen's repudiation notion. It rejoices that "there is at least one member of Congress claiming to be a democrat who is a democrat on principle." The *Messenger* does not seem to have a favorable opinion of those democrats who are democrats only on "interest."

Rochefort a Failure.

A donkey in a rage or a mad bull in a china shop is an impressive exhibition of reckless and senseless fury; but the blind excitement of the combustible French radical Rochefort over the late homicide in Paris is an exhibition of stupidity on the rampage which surpasses even that of a mad bull among the crockery. Two of citizen Rochefort's friends wait on Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte at his house, upon the business of a duel. They evidently come prepared, as will be seen by our cable telegrams to-day and the statement of one of the actors, to provoke him to a fight and to shoot him on the spot. They insult him; but he is too quick for them with his revolver. He kills one, and after a cowardly shot from the other puts him to flight; whereupon the infuriated Rochefort, in his newspaper, denounces the Bonapartes as assassins, given habitually to waylaying and murdering, and foolishly rants of "the blood-stained hands of those thoroughbreds," and of "the ruffian Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte," and of "grape-shooting republicans in the streets" and "alluring them into baited traps for the purpose of slaughtering them at home." The ruffianism here is with the accuser; and the worst of it is that this Billingsgate of Rochefort must inevitably react against himself and his party. His conduct in this business is certainly calculated to convince his partisans that such a reckless agitator is capable of nothing but mischief, and is only a firebrand that ought to be put out.

Ex-Secretary Welles on the Annual Report of Secretary Robeson.

We publish elsewhere this morning a very sharp and pungent letter addressed by ex-Secretary Welles to Mr. Robeson, the present Secretary of the Navy, whose recent report to Congress contained statements which Mr. Welles regards as reflections upon his official career. In this letter reference is made to a paragraph furnished by our correspondent and published in the HERALD, the contents of which are pronounced "gross, palpable and intentional misstatements." Whether this be so or not is a question of veracity between Mr. Welles and Mr. Robeson with which we are but little concerned. Our correspondent obtained his information from sources deemed trustworthy and reliable; he forwarded it to us and it was published as an item of news. Thus if it prove incorrect we cannot be charged with willfully giving publicity to statements injurious to the political reputation of Mr. Welles, who, we are glad to note, implicitly absolves us from all responsibility.

With regard to the charges of Mr. Robeson which have brought forth this letter we can say but little. The subject is one so badly muddled that it is difficult to decide who is right and who is wrong. For many years the question of promotions in the navy has been the source and cause of jealousy, founded on real or apparent partiality. It is therefore quite possible for Mr. Welles to have been actuated by